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Did Not See Signal

Edinburgh, Feb. 5.—The crash of the Edinburgh-King's Cross express at Goswick, Northumberland, on October 26 when 28 people were killed and 97 injured, was largely because the driver, Thomas Begbie, did not observe a distant signal on the line, declared Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, chairman of the resumed inquiry in Edinburgh.

"Nor do I think you tried to observe it," he told Begbie. "You kept hoping you would see it and you did not."

Begbie said that the "distant" signal was obscured by smoke and steam. When he looked for it at Goswick the home signal was off. He took it for granted that it was safe to go on.

A sailor, Leading Stoker Redden, an acquaintance of Begbie's, had been given permission by him to travel on the footplate. Of his presence, Lieutenant Colonel Wilson said: "I find it very difficult to dissociate the presence of an unauthorised man on the footplate in a serious breach of regulations from circumstances in which the accident occurred."—Reuter.

De Valera May Lose Majority

Dublin, Feb. 5.—Fire general election figures so far tonight indicate that the Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, will not have a clear Parliamentary majority but will secure possibly up to 70 seats. This would be a short of a clear majority.

His party, the Fianna Fail, held 77 seats before yesterday's polling. The election is expected to return six or seven members from other parties in the Dail (Lower House of Parliament), who would be prepared to support Fianna Fail. Nevertheless, the margin between the Government and the Opposition looks like being narrowed.

Features of the election have been the failure of the Republicans, who have been expected to be the main opposition, and the firm stand made by Fine Gael, the principal Opposition party, whose position in the Dail may not show any material change. The party had 30 seats in the last House.

The Labour Party, which had nine seats in the last Dail, is not doing well and is not expected to improve its position.

The state of the parties at 9 p.m. GMT was: Fianna Fail 15, Fine Gael six, Republicans three, Labour three, Independent Farmers one.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Gun-Toting Desperadoes

WEDNESDAY'S gun battle in the Western District is another grim reminder that Hongkong continues to be afflicted with the presence of criminals as desperate in character as any of the notorious old-time Chicago gangsters. And the audacious challenge to the authority of the police made by these heavily armed men is a sobering indication of the utter contempt for law, order, or life held by these types. There is this consolation: a gang of thugs has been effectively broken up. One died in vain defiance of the police; two others were wounded and will, it is presumed, in due course be charged; one only, so far as can be ascertained, managed to escape. Another measure of satisfaction to be derived from the grim drama is that the bravado of the criminals was more than matched by the gallantry of the police officers who shot it out with the gunmen with skill and determination. Sub-Inspector Dempsey and Detective-Sergeant Wong Fuk were wounded in line of duty, but they, together with the remainder of the Chinese and European officers who took part, have good reason to congratulate themselves on the successful outcome of the fray, while the public will gain comfort and confidence from the knowledge that our policemen are more than a match for the most militant desperadoes. The Yu Lok Lane gun battle serves to bring into sharp focus the heavy responsibilities devolving on the police authorities in maintaining law and order. Gun battles, it is true, are not everyday events, but

HUNDREDS OF HINDUS ARRESTED

Police Round Up Members Of Outlawed Organisation

EARLY MORNING SWOOP IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 5.—Before dawn today, squads of armed and uniformed police arrested in their hundreds members of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the militant Hindu volunteer organisation, throughout the Greater Bombay area.

By 6 a.m. local time, it was estimated that 300 people, including a number of prominent members of the extremist Hindu Mahasabha, had been rounded up and kept under lock and key.

Among the latter were Mr Vinyak Damodar Savarkar, a former President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr A. H. Cadre, President of the Bombay Provincial Mahasabha, and Mr M. Talpade, the Vice-President. Also taken into custody was Mr Jamnadas Mehta, formerly a prominent Member of Congress and latterly an adherent of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent disorders and the arrests were completed with clockwork smoothness a few hours after the authorisation was flashed from Delhi.

Unofficial estimates said today's arrests brought the total of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and Mahasabha members detained since the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi to nearly 700 throughout India.

The police were said to have seized certain documents from the residence of Mr Vinyak Damodar Savarkar.

While the arrests were being made, the police also searched premises belonging to RSS and Mahasabha members and the office of Prabhat, a pro-Mahasabha newspaper.

Similar action was being taken throughout Bombay Province, according to the authorities here.

Mr Vinyak Damodar Savarkar, who is 65, was President of the Hindu Mahasabha for nearly a decade until he resigned in 1946 on account of ill-health.

He survived 14 years' transportation in the Andamans penal settlement in connection with a political conspiracy. He was later interned in India and released in 1937.

LABOUR LEADER

Mr Mehta, who is 64, has a long record as a labour leader. He was a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1926 and Minister of Revenue and Finance of the Bombay Government in 1937.

From 1944 to June, 1946, he was India's representative with the Burmese Government.

Twenty RSS men were arrested today in Poona, regarded as the main centre of the organisation's activities, when the police made an early morning swoop on houses and offices there.

Among the arrested was Mr N. G. Abhyankar, described as a provincial organiser of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. The arrests and searches are continuing in Poona.

Five arrests were made in Surat, about 150 miles north of Bombay, and reports from Bezwada, South India, said two RSS men had been taken into custody by the railway police as they were about to board a train for Nagpur.

The police roundup in the Greater Bombay area ceased shortly after noon, local time, but searches continued.

Reports from Calcutta, Madras and Benares recorded similar searches although not on the same scale as in Bombay, which, with Poona, has been one of the strongholds of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.

It was impossible to give an accurate computation of the total arrests throughout the Dominion, but it was believed that the end-of-the-day figure would not be short of 1,000, and might exceed that figure.

The Mysore State authorities, falling in line with the Indian Government's ban on the RSS, in Bangalore today arrested Rao Joshi Jadhav, described as "General Officer Commanding of the RSS" in Karnataka.

Suryanarayana Rao, described as "General Officer Commanding of the

RSS" in Mysore State, was also arrested.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW CORDONED OFF

New Delhi, Feb. 5.—Military and civil police today cordoned Lucknow while intelligence officers questioned visitors in the search for Hindu militants wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Mr Gandhi.

Throughout India, armed police searched towns and villages for agents of the militant Hindu organisation banned by the Indian Government yesterday. Hundreds of arrests—some unofficial estimates said 1,000—were made.

About 300 people were arrested in Bombay, 104 in Delhi, 30 in Lucknow, 13 in Madras and 75 in the United Provinces. These were the minimum figures.

Most of those arrested were released after questioning, a Bombay spokesman said.

Hundreds of people continued to visit Birla House, where Mr Gandhi was assassinated, and the Raj Ghat, where he was cremated.

The latest stories of how people were affected by the shock of Mr Gandhi's death concerned a Sadhu (a Hindu holy man) who committed suicide, a merchant who went mad and a man named Godse—the surname of the man held for trial on the charge of murdering the Mahatma—who changed his name to Gandhi.—Reuter.

BOMB FROM ARMoured CAR KILLS 4 ARABS

Jerusalem, Feb. 5.—Four Arabs were killed and a fifth was wounded by a bomb which was thrown from a Jewish armoured vehicle tonight on the main Gaza-Beersheba road.

They were travelling in a jeep when it skidded and overturned. As they waited by the roadside for help, they were attacked by the Jews, an official statement said.

A British Combined Services Entertainment Unit, escorted by British troops, was fired at by Arabs today while travelling to Safad, Palestine's biggest Army cantonment.

The guards returned the fire and there were no casualties.

HOUSE CUREF

British paratroopers and guardsmen were keeping strict watch today in the Sea of Galilee area of Palestine, near the Syrian border, where British troops yesterday fought a large force of infiltrating Arabs.

A house curef, imposed by the local British commander, came into effect at eight o'clock local time this morning in the Tiberias area, where the Arabs—believed to be 150 strong—were reported to have crossed from Syria.

The Arabs engaged by troops and Palestine police reinforcements as they were attacking traffic on the Tiberias road, withdrew after a three-hour battle.

Jerusalem reports said 12 Arabs were killed, but there were no British casualties.

A British soldier was killed and three wounded when an Army convoy fought its way under heavy fire through three road blocks on the Jerusalem-Hebron road, believed to have been manned by Arabs.

Saboteurs last night struck at Palestine's railway communications, destroying important sections of the two chief railway lines. A section

of the track was torn up south of Haifa and the Jaffa-Jerusalem line damaged in several places.

TELEPHONES SABOTAGED

Telephone and teleprinter lines between Jerusalem and the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv went dead late last night, and Jewish sources reported they had been sabotaged.

Mr David Ben Gurion, head of the Jewish Agency Executive, warned in Tel-Aviv that if the United Nations did not support the creation of a Jewish militia, the Jews would "defend themselves anyhow."

The British authorities had so far refused to discuss with the Jewish Agency any problems likely to arise before the end of the British mandate, he declared.

The United Nations Palestine Commission has accepted a British offer of the use of Aqir Airfield, about 15 miles from Jerusalem, when it begins its investigations in Palestine, a Reuter despatch from Lake Success reported.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW

Jerusalem, Feb. 5.—The British today declared limited martial law in northern Palestine in the wake of the Jewish demand that the United Nations approve the formation of a Jewish militia to guard the entire Holy Land, including Arab areas.

Under the new decrees, residents of the Tiberias area around the Sea of Galilee are prohibited from leaving their homes.

The restrictions were clamped down only a few hours after the new Arab invasion of North Palestine yesterday near Hama, seven miles north of the Sea of Galilee on the Palestine-Syrian border.—United Press.

H.K.—JAPAN AIR LINE

London, Feb. 5.—The extension of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's operations from Hongkong to Japan will, it is hoped, be made in the near future, Mr George Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, told a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday.

He added that ultimately, when adequate technical facilities could be made available, it was proposed that the service should terminate at Tokyo.

Meanwhile, it was proposed to terminate the service at Iwakuni.—Reuter.

H. K. And Japan Peace Treaty

Commons Questions

London, Feb. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons today that, wherever it was desirable and feasible, the colonial governments directly concerned with the Japanese peace settlement would be invited to attach advisers to the British delegations in future talks.

Mr William Teeling, who recently returned from a visit to the Far East, had asked the Prime Minister why the Hongkong Government was not represented at the Canberra talks on a peace treaty with Japan.

He also wanted to know whether, as the Foreign Office is not equipped to put Hongkong's point of view, the colony would be more adequately represented at any further peace talks.

Mr Attlee replied: "The purpose of these talks was an informal exchange of views on broad lines and without commitment between the Commonwealth Ministers."

COLONY'S INTERESTS

"The interests of Hongkong, as of other Far Eastern colonial territories, were represented by the United Kingdom delegation.

"The United Kingdom delegation, at meetings of this kind, do not represent any single department of the British Government, and it is their normal responsibility to represent the interests of the colonial empire equally with those of the United Kingdom.

"If any further conferences concerned with the Japanese peace settlement, we shall naturally continue to discharge this responsibility, but, wherever it is desirable and feasible to do so, we shall be glad to invite the colonial governments directly concerned to attach advisers to the United Kingdom delegation."—Reuter.

MAY MARRIAGE FOR MICHAEL

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.—Prince Rene of Bourbon-Parma said today his daughter Anne probably would marry former King Michael of Rumania here in May. Both the young persons are now in Switzerland.—Associated Press.

Important Shanghai Airport Development Scheme

Shanghai, Feb. 5.—A construction programme designed to make Shanghai one of the major aviation centres of the Far East is under the direction of the government Bureau of Civil Aeronautical Affairs.

The two main phases of the programme are the construction of a control station here to be used as the centre of a nationwide air communications network, and the erection of an international terminal building to be used by both domestic and foreign airlines operating in and out of Shanghai.

Mr Tai An-hua, director of the bureau, pointed to work already completed or started, which will play an additional role in making Shanghai an international air centre.

A 6,000-foot north-south runway has been completed and in use at Lungchow airport, and a new night landing lighting system was completed the first of the year. The new system added materially to Shanghai's facilities, as previously no night landings or take-offs were permitted, and planes in transit delayed by weather or other causes who could not make their sunrise to sundown deadline, were forced to lay over at intermediate points enroute from Japan, the Philippines or other places. Now traffic at Lungchow is on a 24-hour basis.

Lungchow's radio communications system has been integrated with Tokyo, Guam, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and other cities.

Another step forward in civil aviation, Mr Tai said, was an agreement between the Ministries of Communications, Foreign Affairs and National Defence, by which the civil bureau will have jurisdiction over all foreign planes entering China.

Mr Tai also pointed to improvements now under way at Hankow, Amoy, Tientsin, Foochow and Canton, as other evidences of nationwide progress being made to raise China's international aviation rating.—United Press.

\$500 Million Aid To China Plan Proposed

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR 15 MONTHS

Washington, Feb. 5.—Aid for China, totalling about \$500 million, is proposed in a State Department plan prepared for the National Advisory Council, the United States policy-making body in the field of finance, a Council spokesman confirmed today.

This estimate—which may be changed somewhat either by the National Advisory Council or by the Bureau of Budget before reaching Congress—is somewhat higher than the original tentative figures given to Congress by Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, nearly three months ago.

At that time, he spoke for a \$300 million programme to run for 15 months.

The \$500 million project is likely to run for about the same period.

American officials said this programme was not comparable to the European recovery programme.

The assistance to be sent under it would be mainly of the relief type, notably over the 15 months, but it was hoped that supplies made available would help in stabilising the situation so that a long range plan might be instituted later.

The programme may be submitted to Congress within the next week or two.

OPPOSITION ATTITUDE

Its opponents claim that the type of supplies to be sent to China—wheat, cotton, petroleum, rice, grains, tobacco and flour—will make it more difficult for the United States to fulfil its obligations under the European recovery programme.

It is also argued that, on past record, there can be no guarantee that the Nanking Government will make the best possible use of the assistance rendered.

The programme has been prepared at the insistence of the Republicans in and out of Congress—Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Governor Thomas Dewey, of New York, Mr John Foster Dulles, and many others are among its proponents—who have intimated that they would be prejudiced against the Marshall Plan unless the State Department made efforts to "stop Communism" in an equally critical area of the world.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to start hearings of the new programme later this month, as soon as they have dispensed with the Marshall Plan.

Later, the State Department placed a strict curtain of secrecy over the China aid programme.

CIVILIAN PROGRAMME

A spokesman said Mr Marshall personally had ordered the enforcement of a "no comment" rule. He even refused to discuss the National Advisory Council's spokesman's assertion that the plan calls for approximately \$500 million for China, and declined to say when details might be formally made public.

Later it was learned that some \$470 million dollars would be for food and raw materials.

The additional \$30 million to \$40 million would be for machinery to re-equip Chinese factories.

It was understood that the National Advisory Council had already approved the programme and its final presentation to Congress was, therefore, probable within the next 10 days.

The programme, as now drawn up, is a strictly civilian one and involves no military expenditure, despite the insistence by some Republicans that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should be given direct assistance in his war with the Communists.—Reuter.

New York Stock Market Slump

Sudden Rush To Sell

New York, Feb. 5.—Wall Street blamed "Washington" and the fear of further European currency devaluations for yesterday's price drop in the American stock and commodity markets—which was the biggest drop for over a year.

From coast to coast, people rushed to sell their holdings, wiping out about \$1,000 million in the market valuations of stocks.

Sales totalling over one million shares and stock quotations in the New York Exchanges dropped one dollar to an extreme of five dollars per share.

Since Christmas, the index of sensitive commodity prices in the United States has slumped from over 400 to less than 435. Nearly eight points of that decline occurred yesterday alone.

Everybody—supposed—thai—the French free market would register a distrust of some currencies against the dollar. What it has, in fact, registered is a distrust of all currencies, including the dollar against gold.

GOLD COINS PREMIUM

Yesterday, the first day that gold trading in Paris became legal, the prices of gold coins there reached premiums of exactly 100 percent over the free market price of the dollar.

Wall Street has seen a slump coming for some time. In relation to the profits they are making, prices of American shares on Wall Street today fell below the worst slump of the 1931 slump.

Since November, the prices of United States Government bonds on Wall Street have been pegged only by continuous and very expensive official support, which has been taking the huge sum of about \$500 million per week, and the President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank stated last week that if the support were withdrawn, the bottom would fall out of the market.—Reuter.

Macao-H.K. Ship On Fire

A fire which broke out in the engine room of the Hsin Kung So while the steamer was on her way from Macao to Hongkong this morning, later spread to the No. 1 hold, and in response to an appeal the Hongkong Fire Brigade despatched a fire float at 10.30 a.m.

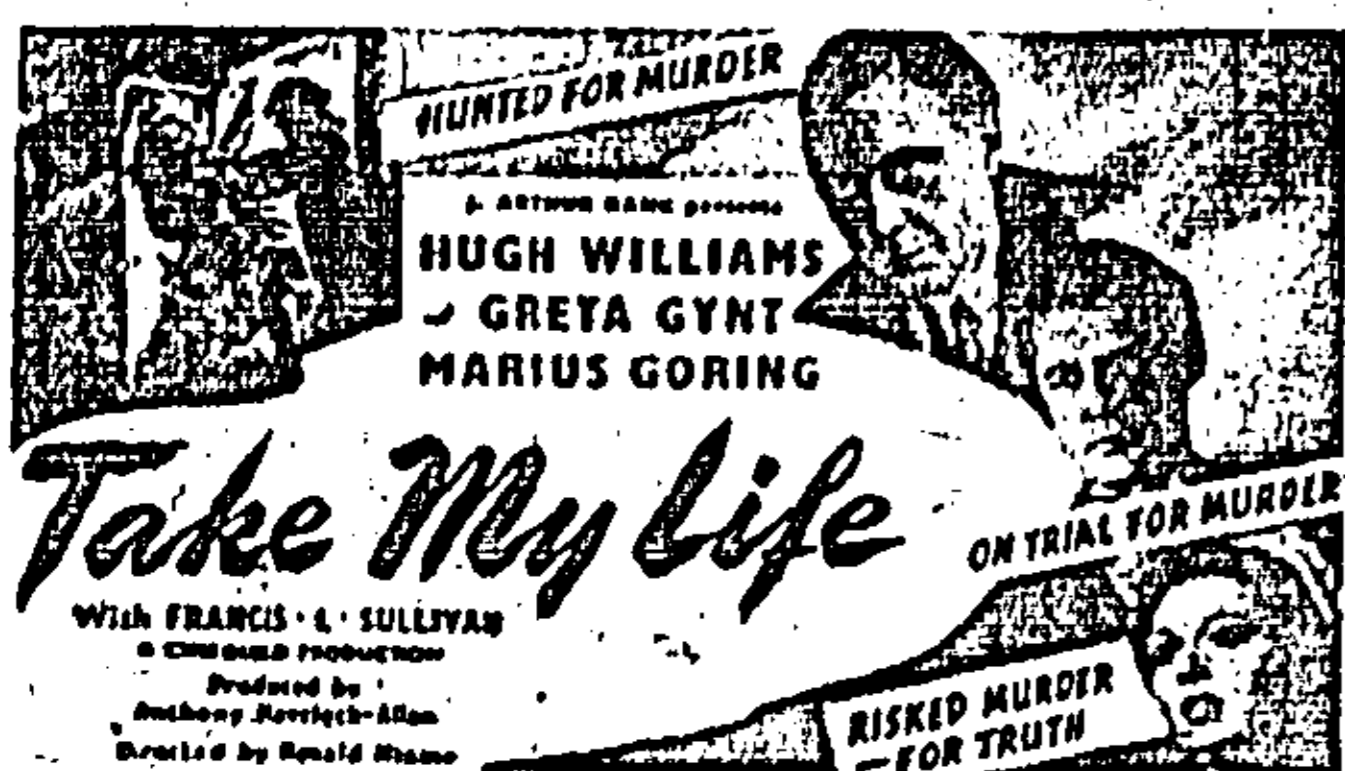
According to meagre reports so far received from the steamer, the fire broke out while the ship was off Lantau.

One hundred and forty passengers were aboard, but they have all been safely disembarked.

The ship is reported to be out of control.

Lee Theatre

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THE BLOW FATE STRUCK AT SIR FELIX POLE

By BERNARD HARRIS

THROUGH fields near a low country house three miles from Reading trains of the British Railways speed along towards the West Country. Occasionally an engine will give a shrill blast on its whistle.

For the driver will remember that those fields and that country house belong to a man who was once his chief.

And nationalisation has not yet effaced the wish to give him a salute.

The owner of the fields hears the whistle and the rumble of the trains. But he can no longer see them.

SIX OPERATIONS

He knows all the complex details involved in the transfer of the railways to the State. But he has never seen the Transport Bill nor read a line of the Parliamentary debates which led up to the great takeover.

For Sir Felix Pole, youngest general manager ever to be installed at Paddington, has gone blind. He cannot even distinguish day from night.

His sight began to fall three Christmas ago. First there was a burst blood vessel, then a detached retina. Three operations were attempted.

Then a cataract formed. That meant three more operations. They were not successful.

In his study, lined with books about railways, Sir Felix told me that the chances of recovering his sight are "pretty slim."

His "eyes" now are his nurse and his secretary. With their aid he keeps so closely in touch with affairs that he has been asked to remain a director of six big enterprises, controlling many millions of capital.

In 1929 Sir Felix started the business world by abandoning what was thought to be his only love—the G.W.R.—to become chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, by far our biggest group of electrical companies.

When his eyes started to go wrong he resigned the chairmanship but continued as a director. When blindness overtook him, he offered to resign from the board.

The new chairman, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, and his colleagues would have none of it. They valued Sir Felix, though sightless, so highly that they urged him to stay.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Of British Thomson-Houston, one of A.E.I.'s subsidiaries, Sir Felix is still chairman.

He helps also to guide the affairs of a large dredging company, the docks at Milford Haven, and an enterprise engaged in electrical contracting. He is a director, too, of the company owning the airfields at Gatwick and Gravesend.

"Even when you are sightless," he says, "experience still counts for something—for a few years, anyway."

Son-of-a-Wiltshire schoolmaster, he started as a 14-year-old clerk in the G.W.R. telegraph department at Swindon.

In the archives at Paddington there still rests the testimonial he brought with him from the local vicar in 1891—"Give this lad a chance and he will soon make his mark."

The new boy earned promotion faster than anyone before him. Within 30 years of handing in the testimonial he had gone as far as he could go—he was general manager. But Sir Felix was ambitious. He had his eye on the directorate.

He knew that seats on the G.W.R. board were, longed to, full-time executives of the company, but he hoped that a few years as head of a large commercial concern might be followed by an invitation to become G.W.R. director.

So when he was offered the chairmanship of Associated Electrical Industries he accepted it.

Sir Felix found Associated Electrical a group of competing concerns, unco-operative and financially not very strong.

He handed it over to his successor a closely knit organisation, with what he calls the "A.E.I. spirit" running through all its parts, and with reserves of many millions of pounds.

The final stage of that consolidation cost him his sight. During the intricate negotiations his eyes started to give trouble. He ought to have gone to bed for some months. But he insisted on completing the job.

His business experience has given Sir Felix no good cause to enquire about the men who sit in offices in Whitehall. He once said that the battle of Trafalgar would not have been won had there been radio in 1805. Nelson would have received the wrong orders.

So he is not optimistic about our chances of cheap and comfortable travel now that the railways have come under the sway of the bureaucrats.

But he thinks nationalisation was inevitable. The idea had been talked about from the very beginning of railways.

WHERE THEY FAILED

After allowing for the results of years of war, he believes that State ownership was hastened by failure of the railways to take full advantage of the 1921 grouping.

They could, for example, have centralised manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock and cut out a great deal of costly competitive designing.

Similarly with competing lines, Sir Felix was anxious for example, to put Swansea on the main line by connecting the old Port Talbot railway with the L.M.S., but he failed to persuade the L.M.S. to give up its line to Swansea.

Also, more might have been done in co-ordinating road and rail services.

"The railways blundered and blundered over road transport," he said. "Bus companies, which were partly owned by the railways, used the station yards, but in my experience they seldom connected with the trains."

"And the differences in road and rail fares for identical journeys were inexplicable."

A GOOD TEAM

If State ownership is to be a success, Sir Felix thinks the Transport Board must avoid the all costs the mistake of having excessive centralisation.

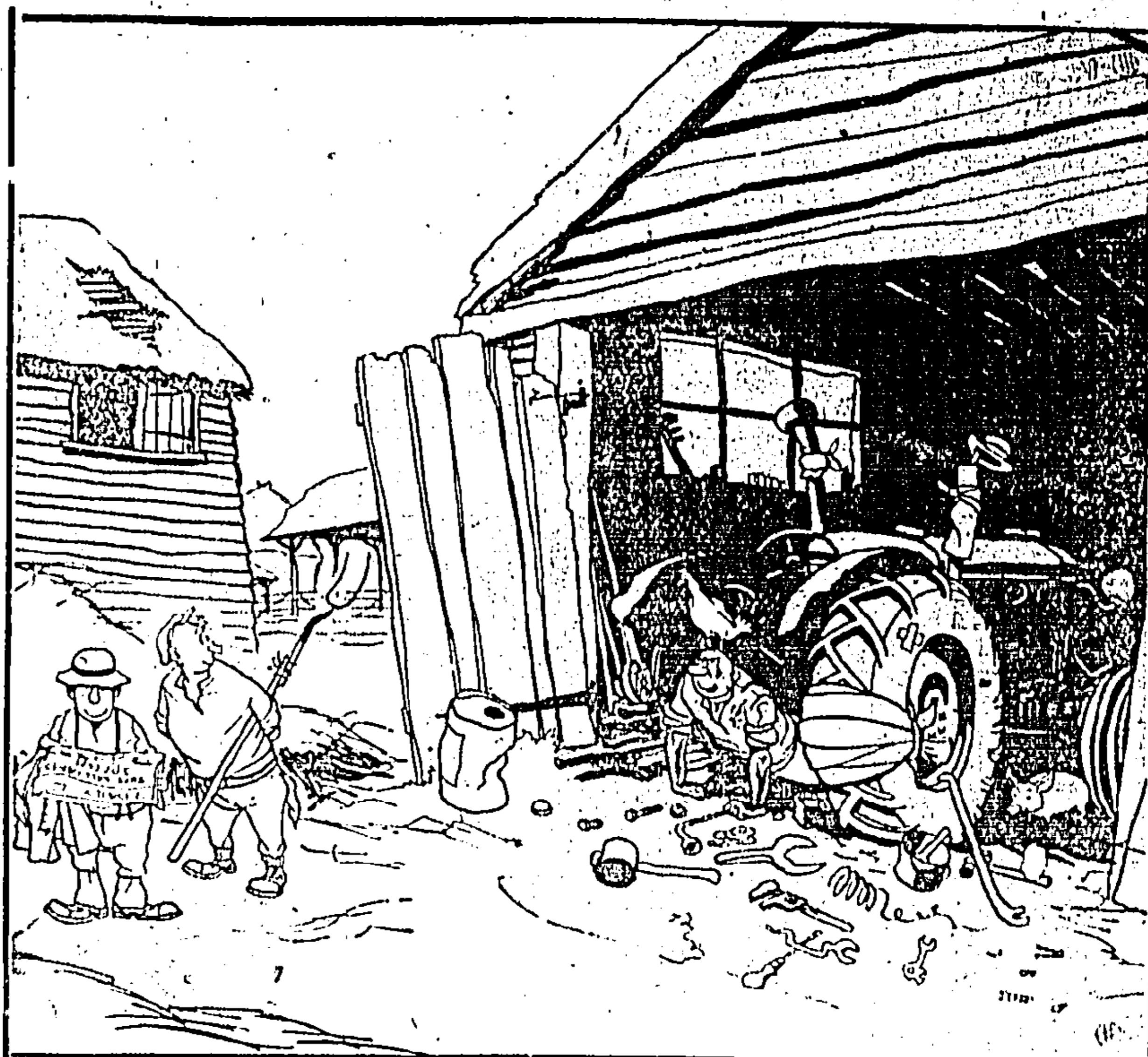
"No company will work properly unless you get the proper spirit running through it," he says. "So it is with a State enterprise."

"Sir Cyril Harcourt, head of the Transport Commission, starts with a good team. If he can fire their enthusiasm he should do well. I have every confidence in his ability."

But the name given to the new set-up irritates Sir Felix.

"Why British Railways with an 'r'?" he asks. "When we absorbed other companies in 1921 we didn't call ourselves the Great Western Railways."

"The right name now is the British State Railway. And it's sheer nonsense to operate under such monthfuls as 'Railway Executive Committee (Western Region).'"



"When you've finished discussing all this lovely machinery we're going to have in a few years' time, could you fetch me another piece of string?"

Light Blues vote 5 to 1 'Reds are a menace'

By 566 votes to 112 Cambridge Union Debating Society last month carried the motion "That Communism presents the greatest contemporary menace to British liberty." Main speakers were Communist Harry Pollitt and Tory M.P. Henry Strauss. As a commentary on their discussion TREVOR EVANS now adds this estimate of the Communist Party in Britain.

That is a general picture of the successes gained. It is reasonable to deduce that the proportion of Communists, members and sympathisers, in the rank and file membership of these unions is even smaller. If this be so why all the fuss?

Here is a story which may explain. In the early months of 1941, Lord Swinton, then head of one of the most important security committees, sent for me. He showed me the results of an investigation into all the strikes in Britain's war plants which had taken place in the first 18 months of the war.

A high proportion of these strikes had taken place in factories in which one or other of five men had been employed. The last of the strikes involving these men took place on June 18, 1941. Four days later Russia was attacked.

Two years later there was a sensational strike at one of the greatest war plants in the northwest. The craft union mainly affected sent one of its organisers up to tell the men to resume work at once. The man sent was one of the five in Lord Swinton's dossier.

That night the organiser recalled that in 20 months he had worked in 15 factories, and added: "We had a stoppage in nine of them."

Basis of policy

THE Government knows these things. Its attitude is reflected in the policy of Transport House. It is based on the memories of yesterday and the fears of tomorrow.

The Communists resent this. They complain when incidents of the early war years are used against them. They say, with justification: "No one has been more zealous than our members in stepping up Britain's production since mid-1941 to this day."

In the recent controversy about the "menace" of the Communists, the general council of the Trades Union Congress, most vulnerable organisation of all, has kept curiously silent.

Why? Because the easiest course would be the most dangerous. Ban Communists from trade unions and you invite the creation of rival organisations.

What, then, can the T.U.C. do? Little more than urge all trade unionists to imitate the energy of the Communists. For it is individual energy and organisation which is the strength of the minority "Red Menace."

READING through the report of the debate as it came from Cambridge, one thing was very clear: Communism is a topic on which it is not easy to be impartial.

In a debate of violent attack and counter-attack there seems to be one point which was not adequately developed.

Yet it is the major paradox about British Communism today.

1. Both the membership of the Communist Party and its political influence are on the wane.

Some say the party has never been so ineffectual politically. I think that is an exaggeration. It was pretty low between 1939 and 1941.

2. The industrial influence of the Communists has probably never been potentially more disturbing.

Communists, and those who support them unwaveringly though not formal members of

the party, have never held more key jobs in the trade unions than they do today. And that in spite of Jim Hammond's defeat as president of the Lancashire miners.

What is the difference between a Communist politically and industrially?

Difference of degree

IT is a difference of degree. A Communist on the political platform urges the overthrow of the present Constitution. A Communist in trade union office is not for ever preaching revolution, or even acting the prelude to one.

He tempers his handling of trade union affairs because he is a Communist. But he still does his job as a militant trade union leader. That is why he was elected. Not because he is a Communist.

Arthur Horner is an example. He is one of the three greatest miners' leaders of this century. There have never been more than 15,000 Communists at any one time among our miners. Yet Communist Arthur Horner secured nearly 60 percent of the votes when he became general secretary.

It would be wrong to claim that because Mr. Horner was elected the majority of the miners who voted for him were Communists. He got in because of his negotiating record—and in spite of his Communism.

Figures mislead

NO one in Britain knows exactly how many Communist supporters there are in any one of the major unions. The Horner example indicates how misleading are election results.

The best informed experts in the trade union movement estimate that among the miners, the Communists hold 20 percent of the paid offices. Among the engineers, builders, and electrical workers they hold 15 percent of the elected offices.

It is slightly less among the railwaymen, and below 10 percent in the transport workers, general workers, and tailors. The Communists have made no appreciable impact on the textile operatives and agricultural workers.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE President of the Louisiana State University, of which I was once Bursar, refused the other day to judge beauty contests because "I learned long ago that every woman is a queen—somebody's queen."

"Though not in the best scholastic tradition, and though lacking the dignity of Arnold in his weightier pronouncements, this remark shows the part played by films in education. I like to think that some lonely old spinster in Miami, reading this, sighed as she recalled the pen-dish in the drug store one day. She was his queen."

"AND whose queen are you?" Inquired the Chairman, as he tapped the bathing beauty's knee with his gavel.

"I didn't come to this banquet to be insulted," replied the beauty with a pout.

"Oh," vouchsafed a history don, "then why did you come?"

"Don't try any funny stuff," shouted the beauties, in chorus, "Get on with the judging."

The Professor of Mathematics paused opposite a small blonde girl. There were tears in his eyes.

"Are you Miss Jelks?" he asked. She nodded. "Long ago I knew your mother. She was my queen. She—"

"You make me sick," said the beautiful Miss Jelks.

Nothing to do with me

A LETTER to a morning paper begs to draw attention to "certain inaccuracies in the article 'Lost 900 million pounds of margarine'."

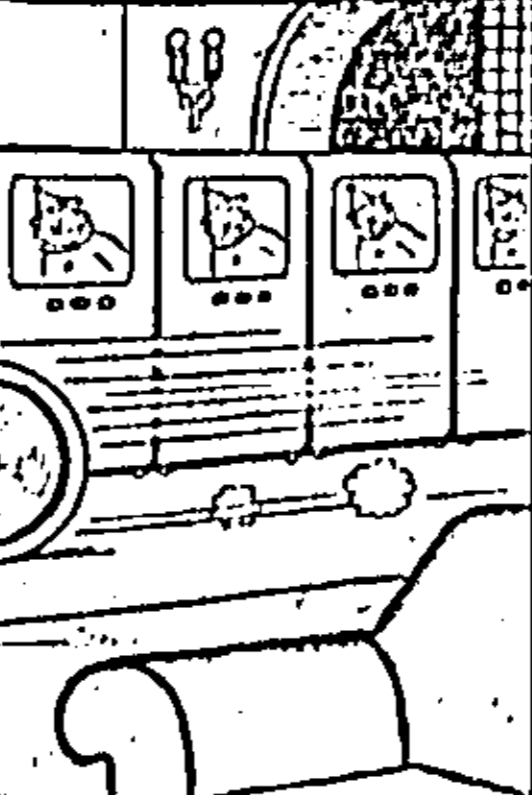
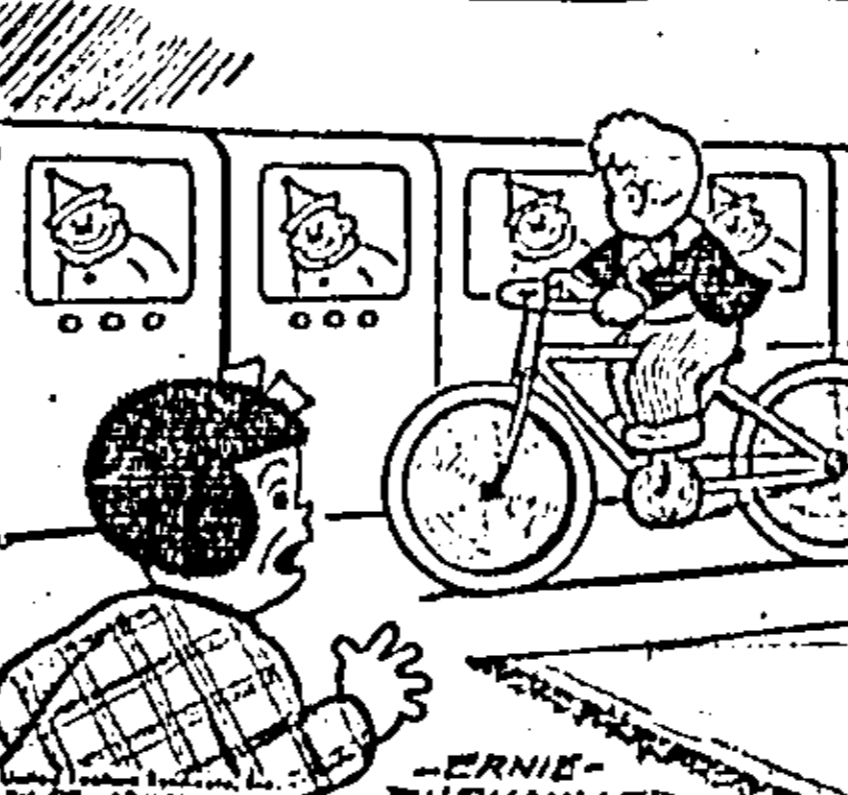
Anybody who could lose nine hundred million pounds of margarine must not only detest the stuff very violently but must be an exceedingly clever person. "To lose such a quantity of margarine is no mere sleight-of-hand," commented Mr. Orson Welles when told.

Restaurant piece

THE girl anded me three sorry pertaters in a wet saucer and said the ash is orf so ere's the pom leenayver what went with the alibut but that's orf."

NANCY No End to His Pleasure

By Ernie Bushmiller



Don't let this happen to you!

START USING **Fitch's** DANDRUFF REMOVER SHAMPOO & "IDEAL" HAIR TONIC On Sale at Leading Stores.

SOLE AGENTS: **NAN KANG CO.** HONG KONG.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you valuable suggestions.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am 21 years old, hair dark blonde. Would you think it in bad taste to lighten it with a dye?—HELENA."

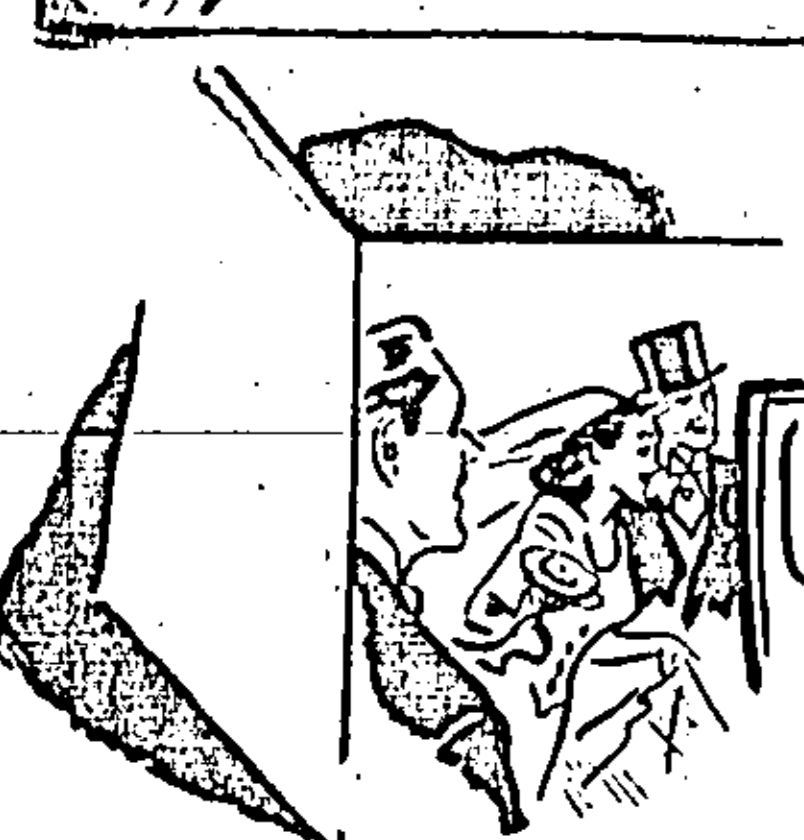
Hair can be lightened and brightened by home care and shampooing, but to have it bleached will be a success only if done by a professional hairdresser. I see no reason why you should not have it done if you want to and can afford it, and if you will keep it up once you have started. Also, if you will change your makeup to go with the new shade of hair.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My legs are decent enough in shape but the skin is bumpy. Any cure?—SAL."

Bumpy skin on the legs often comes because of bad circulation. I suggest exercise, plus a good scrubbing with rich foam—gels and thorough drying and massaging with cold cream. Finish with another rub and apply a body lotion. The scrubbing aids in stimulating circulation.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My nails are rough and 'ridgy' since not having professional manicures which I can no longer afford. What can I do at home?—MRS. S."

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



When you have your Bridal pictures taken don't load your skin with makeup. If you do you'll look flat and dull. Use a dark lipstick to accent your mouth but go easy on the powder. Your skin must reflect the highlights for that Photo-Finish!

PALER AND PRETTIER

By Carolyn Earle

Latest make-up trends are concrete evidence that the ideal of beauty has changed with the hemline.

Co-ordination has become the rule among purveyors of glamour, so a cosmetic overhaul is needed if you wish to join the parade.

In America this latest way to look is making a big splash from coast, being variously described as "paler and prettier," "the pastel look," "portrait in pink," "the Dresden delicacy."

Vogue's arbiters of glamour say... "A pastel palette for make-up... in new gentler colours, mostly pink... in all its range from pale coral to light fuchsia."

Less Colour

Which means, in other words, light neutral make-up colours which harmonize with everything and accent your own coloring, are in accord with the changed fashion picture.

Under-statement in colour and under-statement in quantity are the keynote of delicate make-up, the ultimate foundation, so that the natural colour can be brought through, one dusting of pale pink, or peach, or gold powder, very little eyeshadow.

The new mouth is a decided bow (not the cupid variety), traced in neutral colour outline, and then filled with a pale toned lipstick.

Seashell shades for nail lacquer range from red gold to rose through coralline, and along a scale of pretty pinks.

Entirely blocked out nails wearing deep-toned polish have gone; instead, moons and light tips are "in" again.

Cannes Season Opens Minus Tourists

BY FERNAND D'AINVILLE

Cannes, Feb. 5—The "glittering" Cannes winter season has opened. The sun is warm. The sky is blue. The night clubs have each decked two orchestras out in snappy new uniforms. Hotels, beaches and theatres are all polished and open for business. And there's not a customer in sight.

FEAR LEADS PEOPLE TO TELL LIES

A university professor believes that in view of the many motivations for telling lies it is remarkable how much real honesty there is in the world.

Bergen Evans, Professor of English at America's Northwestern University, said in a public lecture that persons tell lies because they are consciously or subconsciously afraid and insecure.

He said other motivations for falsehoods—including greed, vanity, hatred, and presumptuous ignorance—all have their roots in fear.

"We lie because we are afraid," he said. "We are afraid because we are insecure, unsure of our wealth and of others' respect, and afraid we shall be despised or injured. Moreover, nothing breeds insecurity like dishonesty."

Considering all this, he said, he is amazed how much real honesty there is.

Never So Prevalent

"Millions of dollars' worth of business is transacted over the telephone every day, and a thousand commitments made and kept every hour which probably could not be enforced in a court. Modern business simply could not afford the old dishonesties of chaffering and wheedling, formerly the very soul of shrewdness and enterprise."

He said that despite the prevalence of honesty, there probably never has been so much lying in the world.

One of the most common and most successful forms of lying "is just plain keeping still," he said.

"This consists of not saying something that should be said... by not registering a protest."

But he admitted some lies are defensible.

"Few friendships and marriages would continue if those involved told only the truth," he observed.

"If only the tourists realized how wonderful it is here," one hotel manager told me, "they'd come in droves."

The truth is that the tourists do know how wonderful it is, but they cannot be tourists any more. Most were British, who no longer are permitted to take pounds out of Britain for holidays.

Things are so bad that the biggest hotel—the Grand, the Reserve du Miramar, the Martinez—have all closed their doors. The Majestic has remained open with a reduced staff. It has 400 rooms. Only 30 of them are occupied. Some of the smaller hotels are empty.

The promenade is freshly painted and more beautiful than ever but almost deserted. At the Casino, croupiers huddle discussing politics, their roulette wheels dead.

The atmosphere was so solemn the other night I did not have the nerve to place a lone bet.

Bands But No Dancers

I went to La Reserve night club. Two bands dutifully beat out tangos, rambas, swing. There were one couple in the place, and they are much too occupied with other matters to dance. I went home.

"Perhaps the entertainment isn't good enough this year," one impresario said. But some of the best singers and actors in France are performing every night to practically empty houses.

There is even a series of theological lectures by Father Riquet, former preacher at Notre Dame.

"It must have been the strikes that scared them away," another hotel man said wistfully.

The strikes have been over for more than a month and most of the world's newspapers long since have said so. The tourists of former years would be here almost certainly—if they only had the money.—United Press.

TRAVELLING UNIVERSITY PROPOSED

A travelling university of 3,600 students, studying in all parts of the British Commonwealth, has been proposed for Australia by Walter G. Henderson, a novelist.

In a proposal aired by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Henderson pointed out the need for Australian young men and women to know the rest of the world, particularly the other units of the Empire.

His plan calls for five training centres in British cities—London, Edinburgh, Cape Town, Quebec and Wellington—and one in Philadelphia.

Students starting the university course would depart on a leisurely sea tour to Gallipoli, Alamein, Tobruk and other spots glorious in Australian military history, as well as to Rome, Athens and other seats of culture. After a six-month course at London, they would progress to Edinburgh, and thence about the Empire, for six-month study at each centre.

Henderson would finance the travelling college by government funds, students paying no higher tuition than to attend classes in any Australian university.

He pointed out that present university facilities in Australia are overcrowded, and additional facilities are badly needed.—United Press.

MORE CHINESE IN MALAYA

The Chinese population of the Malayan Federation has increased 46.1 percent over the period 1931-1947, according to first available figures from last year's census.

The Chinese placed second in number only to the Malays themselves as the largest group in the Malayan Federation. Census figures show the Malays numbered 2,130,493, the Chinese, 1,000,452.

Comparison with figures for 1931 puts the Chinese in first place in percentage of increase, with 46.1 percent over the 16-year period, against an increase in Malay population of only 35.2 percent.

Of the Federation's total population the Malays now constitute 45.77 percent and the Chinese 38.6 percent. The remaining 15.63 percent is split among other nationals.—Associated Press.

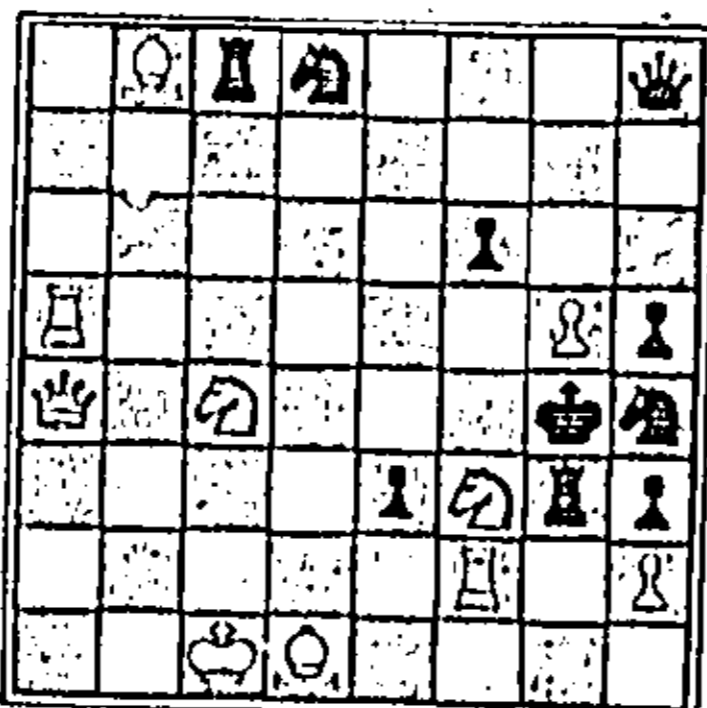
SHELTER FROM ATOM BOMBS

London's deep underground railway stations would give "complete protection" against any atomic bomb, according to Professor N. F. Mott, president of the British Atomic Scientists' Association.

He told newsmen that it would be "quite" for Britain to engage in an atomic weapons race, and said he did not think the United States or Russia would begin an atomic war because "each side must know its capital city will be destroyed in the first day or two."

"That would be bound to act as a deterrent," he added. "Not even the toughest dictator would stand for that."—Associated Press.

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. NOVEJARQUE
Black, 10 pieces.

White 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q x KP any; 2. Q. R. 8, or Kt mates

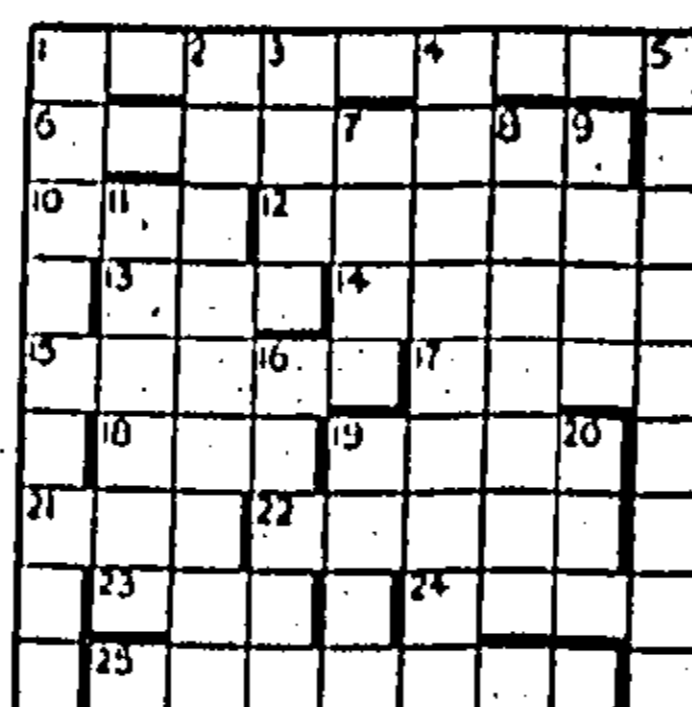
Rupert and the Big Bang—36



After the trail has burned its way out of sight the two friends wait and hold their breath. "When will the bang come?" whispers Rupert. Still they wait and, not as they think the trail must have faded, there comes the most shattering crash. The whole earth shakes, the hills with dust, more of the ruins apple down and the entrance is blocked. Luckily for Rupert and Bingo a great beam gets wedged above their heads and prevents the ceiling from falling.

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CROSSWORD



10. Map this between inner and outer. (3) 10. A this helps. (4)
21. The junior force. (3) 22. Chivalrylike. (3) 23. Toy. (3)
24. These strata may be deceiving. (4)
25. When horns resound. (7)
Down
1. Large, hornless—washed-footed ruminant. (3)
2. Prison car (anag.). (3, 4)
3. Round along. (4)
4. Throw down the gauntlet. (3)
5. An object of excessive measure. (3)
6. Useful to the potter. (4)
7. A word. (2)
8. Change your mate. (4)
9. Could a sleeve be so described? (3)
10. At this would be an essay. (3)
11. A cricket regular. (4)
12. Even if this were shoddy it would be harmonious. (3)
Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across
13. Answer. 14. United. 15. Enter. 16. Big. 17. A. 18. Brown. 19. Bush. 20. Green. 21. A. 22. A. 23. A. 24. A. 25. A. 26. A. 27. A. 28. A. 29. A. 30. A. 31. A. 32. A. 33. A. 34. A. 35. A. 36. A. 37. A. 38. A. 39. A. 40. A. 41. A. 42. A. 43. A. 44. A. 45. A. 46. A. 47. A. 48. A. 49. A. 50. A. 51. A. 52. A. 53. A. 54. A. 55. A. 56. A. 57. A. 58. A. 59. A. 60. A. 61. A. 62. A. 63. A. 64. A. 65. A. 66. A. 67. A. 68. A. 69. A. 70. A. 71. A. 72. A. 73. A. 74. A. 75. A. 76. A. 77. A. 78. A. 79. A. 80. A. 81. A. 82. A. 83. A. 84. A. 85. A. 86. A. 87. A. 88. A. 89. A. 90. A. 91. A. 92. A. 93. A. 94. A. 95. A. 96. A. 97. A. 98. A. 99. A. 100. A. 101. A. 102. A. 103. A. 104. A. 105. A. 106. A. 107. A. 108. A. 109. A. 110. A. 111. A. 112. A. 113. A. 114. A. 115. A. 116. A. 117. A. 118. A. 119. A. 120. A. 121. A. 122. A. 123. A. 124. A. 125. A. 126. A. 127. A. 128. A. 129. A. 130. A. 131. A. 132. A. 133. A. 134. A. 135. A. 136. A. 137. A. 138. A. 139. A. 140. A. 141. A. 142. A. 143. A. 144. 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